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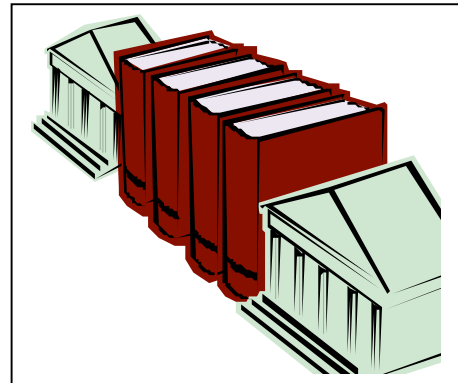
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History of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact

It was determined that in the late 1970s that state criminal history records were more accurate and complete, in that the states may have additional arrest, and disposition information from state files such as District Attorney records and court records. Because states have varying statutes or policies that restrict the dissemination of records for non-criminal justice purposes, it was determined a federal law or Compact was necessary to provide interstate record dissemination authority. The National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact became effective April 28, 1999.

It was enacted by the United States Congress and became effective when the Compact was adopted by Montana and Georgia. The Compact establishes an infrastructure to exchange criminal history records for non-criminal justice purposes according to the law of the requesting state, and it provides reciprocity among the states to share records without charging each other for the information. Requests for criminal history information include, but are not limited to, security clearances and background checks for licenses and for applicants in sensitive occupations such as child and senior care. The Compact creates a 15-member Compact Council of state and federal officials that promulgate rules and procedures to govern the use of the Interstate Identification Index (III) for non-criminal justice use. As a result, a true federal/state partnership exists to oversee the use of III information for non-criminal justice purposes.

As other states ratify the Compact through their legislative process in the months ahead, there will be increasing use of records from state record systems and less reliance on FBI-maintained records. The FBI will facilitate state criminal record exchange by providing national name and fingerprint indices. These indices provide a basis for positive identification of record subjects at the national level and an automated pointer system that provides a link between the criminal history records systems maintained within each state and the FBI. The goal is to make available the most complete and up-to-date records possible for non-criminal justice purposes.



The Compact Council

The Compact established a Compact Council (Council) which shall have the authority to promulgate rules and procedures governing the use of the Interstate Identification Index (III) for non-criminal justice purposes, not to conflict with FBI administration of the III for criminal justice purposes.

The Council shall meet at least once a year at the discretion of the Chairman. The Council shall provide public notice in the Federal Register prior to the meeting, including matters to be discussed at the meeting. Additionally, Council meetings are open to the public. The Council may establish committees as necessary and may prescribe their membership, responsibilities and duration.

A majority of the Council or any Council committee constitutes a quorum for business. A lesser number may meet to hold hearings, take testimony, or conduct any business not requiring a vote. All rules, procedures, or standards established by the Council are made available for public inspection and copying at the Compact Office.

The Council will exist as long as the Compact remains in effect and is located within the FBI for administrative purposes. The Attorney General appoints the 15 member Council as follows:

- * Nine members selected from Compact Officers of Party States based on the recommendation of the Compact Officers of

all Party States. These members serve a two-year term.

- * Two at-large members nominated by the FBI Director which 1) represent criminal justice agencies of the Federal Government (not an FBI employee) and 2) represent non-criminal justice agencies of the Federal Government. These members serve a three-year term.

- * One member nominated by the FBI Director which is an employee of the FBI. This member serves a three-year term.

- * Two at-large members nominated by the Chairman of the Council 1) representative of State or local criminal justice agency 2) representative of State of local non-criminal justice agency. These members serve a three-year term.

- * One member who serves on the FBI's Advisory Policy Board (APB) on criminal justice information services. This member is nominated by the APB and serves a three-year term.

Each member may be reappointed by the Attorney General an infinite number of times.

The Chairman and Vice Chairman are elected by the Council. Both Chairman and Vice Chairman are Compact Officers unless there is no Compact Officer on the Council who is willing to serve. In which case the Chairman may be an at-large member. The Chairman and Vice Chairman serve a two-year term and may be reelected to only one additional two-year term.

The Council Committees

Th
e Chairman may establish Committees as necessary to carry out the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact and may prescribe their membership, responsibilities, and duration. Committees may be composed of both Compact Council members and individuals who are subject matter specialists but are not Compact Council members.

Du
e to the unique working knowledge of Compact Council members who shall be appointed to serve on Compact Council Committees, the members are expected to attend Committee meetings whenever possible. If it becomes necessary to send a proxy, the committee member should ensure that the proxy has the appropriate subject matter expertise.

An
FBI representative shall attend all Committee meetings and provide administrative support.

Executive Committee

Th
e Executive Committee handles matters that arise between meetings of the Compact Council.

Dispute Adjudication Committee

Th
e Adjudication Committee performs preliminary duties that might be necessary prior to an actual hearing. The committee also works on questions of interpretation of the compact and prepare responses to inquiries about rules and standards established by the Compact Council.

Evaluation Committee

_____The Evaluation Committee evaluates rules, procedures, and standards implemented by states for conformance.

Sanctions Committee

_____The Sanctions Committee's charter is to assess compliance with Compact provisions and rules, procedures, and standards prescribed by the Compact Council; recommends remedial action for noncompliance to the Compact Council.

Standards Committee

_____The Standards Committee's charter is to make assessments of provisions, rules, procedures, and standards, and put forth recommendations to the Compact Council.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Ad Hoc Committee

_____The CFR Ad Hoc charter is to draft a proposed change to the CFR on the privatization of the administration of noncriminal justice functions and other CFR changes as needed and to bring any recommendations to the Council meetings.



Benefits of Participating in III and Ratifying the Compact

ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATION

States will be relieved of the burden and cost of submitting arrest fingerprints and charge/disposition data to the FBI for all arrests for felonies and serious misdemeanors. Instead, they will submit only fingerprint and textual identification data for each person's first arrest, to update the III automated index and the National Fingerprint File.

The FBI will be relieved of the burden and cost of 1) maintaining records on state offenders and 2) receiving and processing fingerprint cards for all state arrests.

Some non-criminal justice users will receive faster response times through electronic responses rather than mailed responses from the FBI.

COST SAVINGS

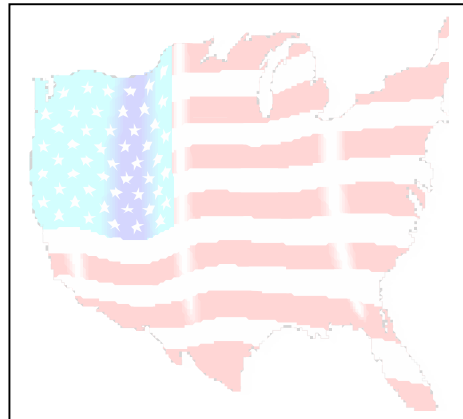
Full participation in III should result in no significant new burdens and probably result in an overall cost savings. Additionally, NFF evaluations have confirmed that start-up cost are reasonable and the FBI and participating states have experienced cost savings. Cost savings are being realized at the local level because fingerprint cards are no longer sent to the FBI for second and subsequent arrests.

INCREASED RECORD QUALITY

Records maintained by the States are more up to date and accurate allowing for an increase of completeness of records. Additionally, many states maintain misdemeanor offenses which have not been sent to the FBI.

INCREASED SYSTEM SECURITY

Written agreements will be developed covering authorized access, transaction logs and record validation by record providers.



FASTER RESPONSE TIMES



THE COMPACT COUNCIL

as a national independent authority, works in partnership with criminal history record custodians, end users, and policy makers to regulate and facilitate the sharing of complete, accurate and timely criminal history record information to noncriminal justice users in order to enhance public safety, welfare and security of Society while recognizing the importance of individual privacy rights .

Mission Statement

FBI Travel Reimbursement Policy

U.S. Government Issued Airline Tickets

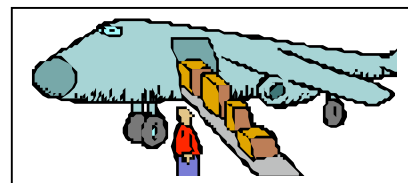
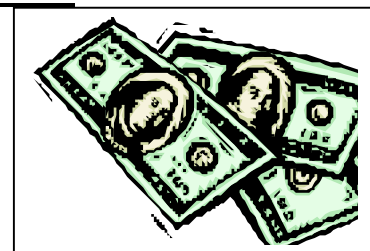
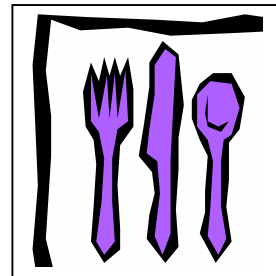
The U.S. Government enters into contracts with the commercial airlines to provide transportation for individuals

traveling on U.S. Government business. These government-rate airline tickets are available between most cities. In some instances more than one carrier will enter into a contract with the U.S. Government to provide transportation between two cities or city-pairs. To reduce the overall cost of meetings to the U.S. Government, the FBI purchases these refundable government-rate airline tickets for travel to all Compact related meetings. All airline tickets are issued through Electronic Ticketing. Paper tickets will only be issued where Electronic Ticketing is not available. Airline passenger receipts must be turned into the FBI for reimbursement.



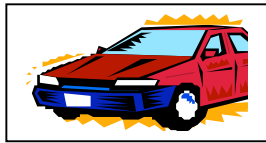
Changes to FBI-Purchased Airline Tickets

Should you wish to change flights, the FBI will make these changes as long as there is no additional expense incurred by the Government. If a flight change results in additional expense, the change can be made only if the traveler wishes to assume responsibility for the payment of the additional expense. This additional expense will not be reimbursed by the FBI.



Driving a Personally-Owned Vehicle

If you wish to use a personally-owned vehicle to drive to the meeting, the FBI will reimburse the lesser of (a) your actual mileage times the prevailing reimbursement rate, or (b) the amount of a government-rate airline ticket between the two points of travel.

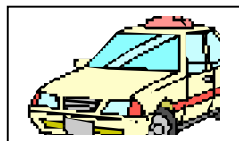


Rental Cars

All rental car usage must have FBI headquarters pre-approval prior to reimbursement being issued to Council/Committee member or proxy. The use of rental cars is approved on a **very** limited bases. It is recommended that alternative forms of public transportation be utilized. Any fuel charges billed by the rental car agency **will not be reimbursed**.

Taxi Fares

Any taxi fare over the amount of \$25.00 requires a receipt for voucher reimbursement. It is requested that a receipt be obtained for any taxi services regardless of the amount involved. This will ensure that adequate reimbursement may be approved.



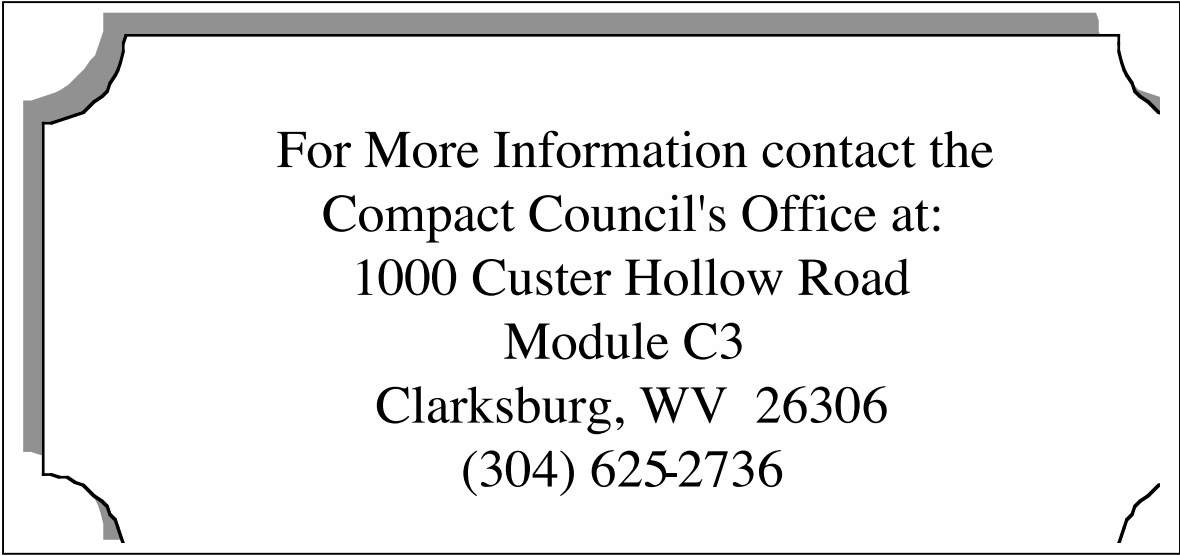
Per Diem Allowances

For each full calendar day that the Advisory Process member is in a travel status and lodging is required, the member shall be reimbursed the prescribed federal lodging rate for the locality plus the applicable meal and incidental expense (M & IE) rate. The M & IE rate payable for the first and last days of travel is three-fourths of the applicable M & IE rate prescribed for the meeting locality. The Council/Committee member or proxy shall be reimbursed the full M & IE rate for each full calendar day he/she is in travel status.

Travel Vouchers and Reimbursement

The Advisory Groups Management Unit, AGMU, will distribute travel vouchers during the meetings. Each Council/Committee member or proxy should complete the cover sheet, sign the actual travel voucher and return these forms, along with necessary receipts, to the AGMU for processing. Reimbursement checks are usually mailed within one month of the date the travel voucher is mailed to the FBI. Travel reimbursement checks can only be made payable to the traveler and not to the traveler's office/organization.

The Compact Council's Office is located within the FBI's Criminal
Justice Information Services Division
in Clarksburg, WV



For More Information contact the
Compact Council's Office at:
1000 Custer Hollow Road
Module C3
Clarksburg, WV 26306
(304) 625-2736

